


GRAND PREMIUM.



Every lady wants a gold watch.
Write the MAINE FARMER for
particulars as to how to obtain

part
this premium.

Home Department.

Some days must needs be full of gloom,
Yet must we use them as we may;
Talk less about the years to come—
Live, love, and labor more, to-day.

What our hand findeth, do with might;
Ask less for help, but stand or fall,
Each one of us, in life's great fight,
As if himself and God were all.

—Alice Cary.

THE EASTER SERMON.

Twas the week before Easter Sunday,
And mamma was busy upstairs
Getting ready for Easter—

But she wasn't saying her prayers—
Oh, no! for on the stand close beside her
A lovely bonnet lay,
Strikingly trimmed with ribbons
And many a flowery spray.

While she with brows drawn together
Was busily at work
On a lovely dress and mantle
To wear with that bonnet to church;
For all her richer neighbors
Would toss their heads and say,
"She wore her winter mantle,
It wouldn't go that way ;

"She has worn that mantle three winters
And now 'tis Easter Day,
I couldn't look as well as the rest
I'm sure I'd stay away!"

Swiftly ran her bitter thoughts
As she silently stitched away,
She scarce heard the patter of little feet,
Till she heard her darling say:

"Mamma, what is Easter?
Can't you tell me, now?
You said the other day you would

Then you got time, yod know."

Then from the fullness of her heart
She answered her darling thus:

"Tis the time for pinching and saving,
The time for hurry and fuss;

"For alore all other days in the year
This day we must be well dressed,
And I wouldn't go to church unless
I could look as well as the rest."

For that was the burden of her life,
As many another we see,
To make their bodies close to themselves.

"Come, sister, come away with me,"
 Her other darling said,
 "And fill you about Easter,
 I know because I've read;
 And I guess you'll understand me,
 I'll try to tell it plain—
 'Twas Easter when God's dead son
 Came back to life again."

 Then such a sense of shame she felt,
 She could hardly understand,
 As baby turned with a troubled look
 And took her brother's hand;
 And he told her the simple story,

Now once our saviour dear
 Died, yet lives again in heaven.
 And as she listened to hear,
 She felt rebuked for her sinful pride,
 And folding the mantle and dress
 That had stolen her thoughts away from God,
 She laid them away in the press;
 And regardless of all her labor,
 Or what her neighbors might say,

She wore her winter mantle and hat
To church on Easter Day.
—Mrs. Fred L. Spear, Warren.

DOING WELL DEPENDS ON DOING COMPLETELY.

"If I were a cobbler it would be my pride,
The best of all cobblers to be;
If I were a tinker, no tinker beside,
Should mend an old kettle like me."

It is a rule that a workman must follow his employer's orders, as a writer in *The Living Age* says, but no one has a

right to make him do discreditable work. Judge M—, a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, loved to tell the following anecdote of a young man who understood the risk of doing a shabby job even when directed to. He had occasion to send for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared.

"I want this fence mended. There are some unplanned boards—use them. You need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

Later, the judge found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job, he ordered him to nail them on just as they were, and continued his walk.

When he returned, the boards were all straight.

paid and numbered ready for nailing.
 "I told you this fence was to be covered
 with vines," he said, angrily; "I do
 not care how it looks."
 "I do," said the carpenter, gruffly, care-
 fully measuring his work. When it was
 done, there was no other part of the
 fence as thorough in finish.
 "How much do you charge?" asked
 the judge.
 "A dollar and a half," said the man,
 examining his tools.
 The judge stared. "Why did you
 spend all that labor on that fence, if not
 for money?"
 "For the job, sir."
 "Nobody would have seen the poor
 work on it."
 "But I should have known it was
 there. No; I'll take only a dollar and a
 half." He took it, and went away.
 Ten years afterwards, the judge had a
 contract to give for the erection of sev-



A PERFECT FOOD—

WALTER BAKER'S
BREAKFAST FLAKE

"Has stood the test of
classes, and for purists."

Costs less than ONE
TRAY

WALTER BAKER
Established 1780.

TRADE-MARK.

EVERY SUCCESSFUL
farmer who raises fruits
and vegetables, berries or
grain, knows by experience
the importance of having a
large percentage of

Potash
in his fertilizers. If the fer-
tilizer is too low in Potash the
harvest is sure to be small, and
of inferior quality.

Our books tell about the proper fertilizers
for all crops, and we will gladly send
free to any farmer.

GERTIAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 27, 1898.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 7:15, 11:00 P. M., and 7:30 A. M. Sunday only, via Brunswick and Augusta. Leave Portland, 7:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 7:15, 11:00 P. M., and 7:30 A. M. Sunday only, via Brunswick and Augusta. Leave Portland, 7:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 7:15, 11:00 P. M., and 7:30 A. M. Sunday only, via Brunswick and Augusta.

FOR ST. JOHN AND AUBURN: Leave Portland, 7:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 7:15, 11:00 P. M., and 7:30 A. M. Sunday only, via Brunswick and Augusta. Leave Portland, 7:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 7:15, 11:00 P. M., and 7:30 A. M. Sunday only, via Brunswick and Augusta.

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THE EASTER SERMON.

From the week before Easter Sunday. Last morn'g was busy upstairs. And morn'g was busy upstairs. And morn'g was busy upstairs. And morn'g was busy upstairs.

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eral magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among the master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and it made a rich man of him."

It is a pity that boys and girls are not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to those whose work is most sincerely and thoroughly done.—Success.

EYE LANGUAGE.

No part of the human countenance engages our attention so frequently as the eyes. When face to face in conversation we do not look at the lips—although, as a rule, the attention is very quickly taken by any movement—but the eyes of the person with whom we are speaking. So much is this the case that the habit of many deaf people of watching the mouth always strikes us as peculiar. In fact, one usually feels that there is a sense of incompleteness in the association of mind with mind, by means of conversation, if there is not a continual interchange of glances, making a kind of running commentary on the words spoken. The same may be said of ordinary greetings when two people shake hands; and there is at the same moment a meeting of friendly looks the ceremony loses much of its meaning.

Now, why is there this continual meeting of eyes accompanying all kinds of human intercourse? Partly, no doubt, it is attributable to certain habits of comparatively recent date. The eye, "the window of the soul," is a more truthful exponent of the inward thoughts than the tongue, and seeing that speech is very frequently used, not to tell the thoughts, but to conceal them, we look to the eye for confirmation, or the reverse, for what our ears are taking in.

SWEET PEAS.

The ground may be easily made too rich for sweet peas. An authority on their culture speaks of complaints made by some persons that their sweet peas grew luxuriantly, but did not bloom, and says, in explanation, that they had used stable manure too freely, and the plants ran to vine. The sweet pea is one of that class of plants (the leguminous) which appropriate nitrogen, and heavy applications of nitrogen are therefore not needed. Another type of complaint was to the effect that young plants died after having made a good growth of several inches. Inquiry revealed the fact that in every case the plants had been frequently watered from a watering pot. Just enough water had been applied to keep the surface of the ground soggy, and the plants had damped off. Plant lovers should remember that one good watering which wets the ground clear down is worth a dozen dribblings. It is rare that a sweet pea bed should be watered oftener than once a week in good soil, and if the seeds are got in early a frequent stirring of the surface soil with hoe or rake is better than watering at all.

THE WIFE AND HER HUSBAND'S BUSINESS.

"It is a cause of amazement to me that a man can go on, year in and year out, toiling for a family whose members show no interest in his work further than to spend the money he makes, and who look upon him as the family mint," writes Frances Evans in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "My firm belief is that had he, in the first flush of married life, talked over his business and ambitions with his wife, she would have become interested in both, first for his sake, and afterward for her own and their children's. Think of the gulf that lies between a man and woman united in marriage when he never speaks at home of the affairs which absorb his entire day! Mutual interests will bind people together indissolubly even when indifference, that dangerous bridge of sighs, has swallowed up affection."

HEAVEN IN DAILY LIFE.

One of the best ways of preparing for heaven is in trying to make a little spot of earth as much like heaven as possible. Get heaven in your heart, and then make your home as heavenly as you can. Conduct your business on heavenly principles. Act lovingly and unselfishly toward all your fellowmen. If all were loving and unselfish, earth would be a paradise. The true child of God is pure from above, and should live a pure, cheerful and loving life. Our heavenly citizenship should inspire us to faithfully and beautifully fulfill all earthly duties.—Exchange.

ALWAYS.

1. Be mindful of others, and give the best seat in your room to a lady, an aged person, or an invalid.
2. Be as courteous to those less fortunate than yourself as you are to those who may be your equal in social position.
3. Avoid affectation and eccentricity.
4. Be punctual as to time, precise as to payment, honest in all things.
5. Return borrowed books, unmarked, uninjured, promptly at the time required.—Exchange.

Hopeful Words to Childless Women.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and desolate old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some great lack of strength in the organs of generation. Such a condition is nearly always due to long continued neglect of the plainest warnings.

Frequent backache and distressing pains accompanied by offensive discharges, and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation, indicate a nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs, that unless speedily checked will result in barrenness.

Read Mrs. Wilson's letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—No one could have suffered from female troubles more than I. I had tumors on the womb, my ovaries were diseased, and for fifteen years I was a burden to myself. I was operated upon three different times, with only temporary relief; also tried many doctors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me by a lady friend, and after taking four bottles I was like a new woman. I had been married nine years, and had no children. I now have a beautiful little girl, and we feel assured she is the result of my taking the Compound.—MAY B. WILSON, 323 Sassafras St., Millville, N. J.

Modern science and past experience have produced nothing so effective in treating diseases of the female organs as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash used according to special directions.

If you know any woman who is suffering and who is unable to secure relief, or who is sorrowful because she believes herself barren, tell her to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and ask her advice. The thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's cures are all recorded for quick reference, and a reply will be promptly sent wholly without charge, that will direct her what to do.

Mrs. B. BLUM, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:—"It has been my great desire to have a babe. Since taking your medicine my wish is fulfilled."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

I lately received a sample copy of the *Maine Farmer*, and was pleased to see a contribution from the pen of Clarissa Potter, and to learn thereby that she was still numbered among the living. Her letters are among the memories of my girlhood when the weekly visits of the *Maine Farmer* were eagerly looked forward to in my country home. In the number received, there were no recipes in the Home Department, but I imagine that is not the rule, so I venture to send that of my favorite Johnny-cake, hoping some of the sisters will like it.

JANET.

Two eggs, one-half cup sugar, one cup half sweet milk, one cupful sour milk, salt to taste, one teaspoonful saleratus, one and one-half cupfuls Indian meal, one-half cup flour. Pour this mixture into a spider or flat saucepan containing two teaspoonfuls melted butter, and then pour into the middle without stirring one cupful sweet milk. Bake in a hot oven one-half hour. If the oven is just right, in that time it will be a golden-colored cake traversed by a vein of thin, creamy substance.

God gives us always strength enough and sense enough for what He wants us to do; if we either tire ourselves or puzzle ourselves, it is our own fault. And we may always be sure, whatever we are doing, that we cannot be pleasing Him if we are not happy ourselves.—Ruskin.

If we would please God, we must watch every stroke and touch upon the canvas of our lives; we may not think we can lay it on with a trowel and yet succeed. We ought to live as miniature painters work, for they watch every line and tint.—Spurgeon.

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawns upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing strong.—Phillips Brooks.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the *Farmer* who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

Dear Boys and Girls: There are several letters from our young people and some of them are very good. Do not be discouraged if your letters are not printed as soon as received. As this is the Easter number, thought you might enjoy a story.—[Ed.]

AN EASTER UPRISING.

"Elizabeth! Elizabeth!" Auntie Prue's voice was doubtless sharper than she intended, but oh, the child was such a trial! "Buried in a book, I know," she continued. "If Archibald only would forbid it, or at least insist that it be taken in moderate doses. The child will be ruined if this goes on. She is not fit for anything now but to dream. It's books, from morning till night. Elizabeth! Elizabeth!"

"Yes, ma'am, auntie, I hear." "Well, do come if you are ever coming! Here's this hank to hold, for I must finish the wristlets for Major Dotham. Do you think, now, you can hold it without letting it slip?" she added, as Elizabeth, her hair

Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads, one cent a word, each insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.
Mr. F. S. Berry is calling on subscribers in Cumberland County.10,000 Weekly
Circulation
Guaranteed.
THE LIVE
AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE EAST.

The editor is in attendance upon the winter meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Association at Fredericton, N.B., one of the largest and most influential organizations in all the Dominion.

The experiment station is early in the field with its first fertilizer inspection bulletin, and this should be in the hands of every farmer who has not already placed his order for 1899. Send for a copy.

"When one is elected to the Presidency," said Speaker Reed at Jekyll Island to a newspaper correspondent, "one goes to prison for four years, with the additional possibility of assassination."

The rush of spring's work will soon be felt and the days intervening may well be devoted to preparation. An examination of tools, implements, carts, harnesses, etc., will have valuable time and many dollars later on.

The retraction under oath, and then the retraction of the retraction under oath leaves the testimony of poor Joe Fogg, Jr., in the Bucksport murder case, with no leg to stand on, and the mystery of Sarah Ware's murder greater to-day than at any time since she disappeared.

Evidence accumulates that the day for a high tariff has passed, and that it is fast coming to be the duty of Congress to abolish or suspend the protective duty on the products of any industry which has been organized into a trust and which has arbitrarily raised the prices of such products.

The almost universal acknowledgment of satisfactory returns from advertisements placed in the Maine Farmer is good news to the publishers. Closing the door against all unworthy and objectionable ads., the columns of the Farmer have, we believe, added value to advertisers.

The man who proposes to do any hunting or fishing in Maine will do well to give one day's time in advance to a study of the laws as revised, else he may get into serious trouble. As it is to-day, the owner of wild land cannot hunt on his own property without employing a registered guide.

The Farmer has lately received a valuable book of reference, being a complete history of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, by F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., containing 152 illustrations and is handsomely printed and bound. It should be in the hands of every one interested in the great milk industry.

"The last issue of the Maine Farmer was one of the most valuable published for years," writes an old subscriber. "It presented the business side of farming out of the experience of actual workers and furnished food for reflection as well as inspiration for greater service in the future. Such numbers are a genuine treat to every thoughtful reader."

It is curious that when the hour came for the Kansas legislature to close the other day, detectives were stationed at every exit of the State House to see that no property was carried away. It has been the custom for a vast number of articles ranging from typewriters down to inkstands, to disappear at the end of every session. In other States they unscrupulously sharpeners and draw the line at spoons.

Once in a while college students take an active interest in religious exercises, even when attendance is compulsory. According to the *Roanoke Collegian*, a negro student at one of the great missionary colleges was conducting a prayer service, and in an outburst of enthusiasm he prayed: "Give us all pure hearts, give us all clean hearts, give us all sweet hearts," to which the congregation immediately responded "Amen."The *Os* story that all was lost for the want of a horseshoe nail is typical of much loss of time and consequent loss of success in many lives. These are the days to see that plows, harrows, cultivators, spades, hoes, etc., are in proper repair and ready for use. The delay in having farm tools repaired often means loss at a time when a day means so much to the crop. Ready for emergency means using and improving brain and muscle.

The Farmer had the pleasure of examining a new hybridized white pink

which Mr. John Burr, the enterprising freemason grower has secured after years of faithful toil and which Mr. C. K. Partridge now has on sale. It is a beautiful pink, large size, clear and fine in texture and Mr. Burr has good reason for believing it may prove a second Lawson. Maine has no more enthusiastic floriculturist than Mr. Burr and the success of his experiment in establishing a new variety is assured by the superior quality of the plant and bloom.

The strongest testimonial in support of the conservative management of the Maine Central R.R. is found in the recent action of the New York legislature in admitting its bonds as investments for savings banks of that State. Legislatures are extremely cautious, and wisely, too, in naming outside securities, and this recognition of Maine is a well merited compliment to the business like management of this great railroad.

Put brain and skill and dignity into the common occupations of life," are the wise words uttered by Booker T. Washington, when addressing an audience of colored people. To the extent that workers of any class and in any line make use of that combination, brains, skill and dignity, will be advanced. May not agriculture be ennobled by it? These are what will develop a higher sense of self-respect among the tillers of the soil.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* maintains that in the future, and that by no means remote, there are to be but four nations which can be fairly ranked as world powers, namely, Germany, Russia, Great Britain and the United States. It states that France is a very different factor in the world's affairs from what she was in 1870, and seemed to be in 1870, and that she is relatively declining, a fact which, we may add, was possibly emphasized in the complete breakdown made by her government in the Fashoda affair.

The Maine Dairymen's Association is out for business, and along the line where the greatest service can be rendered the State and the dairy workers also where no other organized body, and surely no individual effort, could accomplish the object. The grasp taken by the wide-awake officers proves the wisdom of their selection and warrants urging upon every dairymen that he join the association at once and place himself in position to aid the specific purpose so clearly outlined on our first page. Send to L. W. Dyer, Cumberland Centre, for details.

We are indebted to the *New York Journal of Commerce* for an approximate conception of the magnitude of the trust evil. After careful inquiry it finds the number of trusts, or combines, in the United States at the end of February, 1899, to have been 333, with stocks and bonds aggregating \$5,832,882,842, as against 200 such combines a year before, with an aggregate of \$3,892,241,543 of stocks and bonds. The *Journal* finds the common stock at present amounts to \$4,479,918,981, the preferred stock to \$87,575,200, the bonded debt to 714,388,091.

The investigation going on regarding the quality of beef furnished the army, and the fact that agents are said to be used frequently to preserve milk from decay, suggests a sharper oversight on the part of every purchaser and officer of boards of health. The agents which preserve are the same as will prevent digestion. They preserve in the stomach as well as the can, and by preserving there not only prevent assimilation, but what is worse, force the organs of the body to deal with and expel undigested food. This of itself is a sure menace to health, a constant source of danger.

He who studies the map of China as it is so rapidly changing must be astonished at the railroads made all along the coast by European powers. The "spheres of influence" they have already secured have announced their intention to claim really leave no important part of the coast to China, except the northern ports of Tientsin and Newchwang. The remark of the *London Times* that "China is breaking up before our eyes" is justified by the facts presented on this map. Italy is the latest to formulate her demands, and the concession she asks is, in territory and value, one of the largest demands that has been presented to the Foreign Office at Pekin.

A large share of the credit of getting the glycol moth appropriation of \$170,000 through the Massachusetts House by such a substantial majority may fairly be said to belong to Hon. F. B. Bennett of Saugus, who had charge of the bill as chairman of the committee on agriculture. It was a good deal of a struggle from the outset, and it was finally won by good generalship. The service done by the State of Maine by this act cannot be appreciated save by those who have visited the infested regions and witnessed the depredations of this pest. The State of Massachusetts has given money freely and will continue to do so until the National government comes to its assistance.

Now that the legislature has adjourned without making any change in the cattle commission law, and the terms of office of the entire board expire in April, there is a lively fight on for the positions. It is presumed that Dr. Bailey and Messrs. Beal and Deering are candidates for reappointment, and Mr. F. S. Adams, Bowdoin, one of the strong farmers of Sagadahoc county, is making a determined push for a seat around the table. The latest candidate, Major Bradford of Turner Centre, one of the staunchest men in all that section, enters the field, it is said, with a strong backing, and his friends will leave no stone unturned to win a place for him upon the board. Of one thing the public may rest assured, the candidates are men of recognized ability, and our great live stock interests will be safely guarded in the future.

The statement by an over sentimental clergyman in New York to the effect that "the saloon is the poor man's friend," has called forth an earnest dis-

cusson of the evils of the drink habit. It is true, the saloon with its music and attractions, offers what may not be found elsewhere on the street, but this should stand as a criticism against the friends of good order and correct habits and not as an argument in favor of the saloon. It is with the curse of the liquor habit the public has to do and its enormity, not alone in physical suffering and mental debauchery, but financial loss is beyond competition. The worst enemy the poor or rich man can have is that which steals away his manhood, ruins his home and empties his purse. By no logic of sense can this be made a "friend," for a friend is a helper always and never a destroyer.

Gen. Miles at Fitchburg, Mass., last Friday, gave utterance to grand truths when discussing the problems which confront us:

"There are some great problems presented to the American people that must be met and solved. This nation is becoming too great to be controlled by personal interest, and the interest too important to be controlled by partisanship. Any combination of a few for the interest of a part, regardless of the welfare of the whole, is the worst enemy of the great mass of our citizens, can never prevail.

Our relations in the past with all our people have established a government in which not only those who have followed from other countries have found refuge, but those who have recently come under our protection and flag must be governed by absolute honesty and sterling integrity and unquestionable justice.

The rise and liberties of every State in every section of our country should be no more secure and perpetual than what we are willing to accord to those who have recently come under our protection and flag must be governed by absolute honesty and sterling integrity and unquestionable justice.

One of the growing evils of the present is clearly pointed out by Prof. Shaler Matthews of Chicago, formerly of Colby, in his article in the March number of the *American Journal of Sociology*. He says:

"The greatest danger that threatens to-day's life is not unemployed laborers, but unemployed reformers. From all sides they come. Young women on fire to prevent the abuse of children by cruel and tyrannical parents; college men and women, who long to win the submerged tenth to sweetness and light and the appreciation of art by residence in a university during three weeks in the winter after graduation; men with all sorts of social panaceas, from new methods of reading music at sight to dinner pails; temperance reformers who tremble for the nation if a war vessel is christened with champagne; diet, drink, clothes, housing, school, church, Bible, street-cleaning reformers all promising millennium, and all taking themselves seriously.

Far be it from any one to disparage the motives of such enthusiasts, but, with the remembrance of the similar altruistic hysteria that preceded the French Revolution in 1789, one cannot help seeing the danger that lies in unregulated reform. The former was a happy copy. Far more worthy of serious study is the danger attending the fanaticism of professional reformers. Millennial programmes are easy to print, but as difficult as the genesis of Adam. Night to control - if indeed they once mislead the broad way leading to the limbo of impracticability. What is worse is that the conservative is not mistaken when he sees in these chaotic movements the earnest men and women striving for the good of mankind, but possible social firebrands. Agitators are indispensable, but an agitator mad with altruism is as dangerous as any other madman."

WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Since Sunday a fierce contest has been going on under a determined move by Gen. Otis to force the issue and necessitate the surrender of the native forces under Aguinaldo. Gen. Otis's despatch to MacArthur's advance in New Canyan, marked a distinct and important step by the American troops, in the opinion of Acting Secretary McKeljohn and Adjutant General Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former despatches to the commanding branch of the operations had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that Gen. MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened. Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained, and an approach nearer to the insurgent headquarters at Malolos, now stated to be but 15 miles from the vanguard of the American army.

The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest they have.

Gen. Otis's cable was: Entire casualties the first day, one officer, 25 enlisted men killed, 8 officers, 142 men wounded. Of the killed, Capt. Stewart, First Colorado. The fighting around Polo was determined. MacArthur with three brigades united, having artillery, cavalry, engaging enemy. Col. Egbert, 22d Infantry, killed. Our loss thus far moderate; enemy's heavy. Army gunboats on coast and in estuaries west and north of Polo very efficient; troops in excellent condition and spirits.

The United States troops under Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tullahan river, after a sharp fight on Monday. Prince Loewenstein, formerly aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Miller at Iloilo, somehow got in from the insurgent line and was slain in the side, almost instantly. A German who accompanied him was wounded.

The American casualties Monday were much lighter than those of yesterday, the total losses thus far reported since the engagement commenced being 45 killed and 145 wounded.

Gen. Wheaton entered Malinta, which is a small collection of huts, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance up the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fatal wounding of Col. Egbert several men of the 22d Infantry and several of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, 1000 rebels evacuated Malabon Monday night, leaving a few to burn the town. Gen. Wheaton's brigade, composed of the 2d Oregon Regiment and the 22d and 3d Infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calocan to the Tullahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition.

The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of Gen. Otis's forward movement would be. The following despatch received from Gen. Otis:

"MacArthur holds Malillo; severe fighting to-day, and our casualties about 40. The insurgents have destroyed bridges, which impeded progress of our train artillery. Our troops met concentrated insurgent forces on northern line, commanded by Aguinaldo in person, and drove with considerable slaughter, and they nearly 100 dead on the field and many prisoners and small arms were captured. The column will press on in the morning."

The Helena and the army gunboats shelled Malabon and the country beyond, while the Monadnock focused all its batteries upon Paranaque for two hours, for the purpose of destroying the military stores there. A great smoke was caused, but, as the insurgents are in possession of the town, the results of the shelling are not obtainable.

The evacuation of Malabon was a picturesque rout, thousands of men, women and children, loaded down with household goods, some with their dearest treasures—fighting cocks—under the arms, poured across the swamps in the early morning.

EMBALMED BEEF.

The army court of inquiry investigating the charges made by Gen. Miles that the beef furnished the soldiers in the Cuban campaign was unfit for use opened in New York Saturday.

Before the hearing began Maj. Lee said he believed Gov. Roosevelt would be the only witness heard in this city.

The governor described the organization of the Rough Riders at San Antonio, Texas, and told of the issuance of rations.

"When was the first complaint you heard of the rations?" asked Col. Davis.

"May I answer that my own way?" asked the governor.

"Well it was aboard ship at Tampa. I saw a man—I think his name was Ash, I know he came from Kentucky—throwing away a can of so-called roast beef. I asked what was the matter and he said he could not eat it. I told him not to be a baby and that he did not volunteer for a good time and ought to be able to take what came. I thought no more of the matter until I heard that complaints were being made on all sides. Then I made inquiries and was told that the roast beef was part of the regular ration and only the volunteers were complaining."

"I spoke to Col. Wood about it and he said it was the regular ration. I ate a mouthful or two myself but I did not like it. I could not eat it."

Gov. Roosevelt spoke of the issue of the ration in Cuba, and said that although he did not like the beef and his men would not eat it, he never heard any one say it was an "unfit ration."

"What did the meat look like?" asked Col. Davis.

"When the cans were opened, there was a covering of slime. It was unattractive, the meat was stringy and it did not agree with the men who ate it."

"Could you not eat it when served with onions and potatoes?"

"I think at that time I could have eaten my hat if I could have onions and potatoes."

"Some of the men seemed to eat the meat without difficulty or distress, but it was not suitable for sick or half sick men."

Gov. Roosevelt told at length of his attempts to obtain supplies in Cuba.

"Had you reason to believe the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals before you received it?"

"I never thought about it until I returned home. The meat seemed good to us. We ate it and enjoyed it. It did undoubtedly give the men diarrhea."

"Did you see any complaint?"

"Well, I heard that some of the officers and men thought there was something wrong with the meat, but I have known meat, if kept a few days on a hunting trip, to have a like effect. The meat gave me diarrhea."

"Did the men attribute their ill health to the rations?" asked Col. Davis.

"To a certain extent, yes. When we left Cuba less than 20 per cent of the brigade were fit for active service."

"What was issued to the men on their voyage home as a travel ration?"

"The canned roast beef."

"To what extent was it acceptable?"

"It was utterly and hopelessly unacceptable."

Concerning the other beef, Gov. Roosevelt said: "When we left Tampa two or three quarters of beef were put aboard our ship. I was told to put it in the shade. I understood it was specially treated for the tropics. It did not last, and a word of investigation decided to throw it overboard."

"Can you remember the brands or labels on the canned roast beef complained of, either that issued in Cuba or at Malinta?" asked Maj. Lee.

"I do not think I can. Some were Swift's and some Armour's, I believe."

Gov. Roosevelt said he had submitted reports regarding the ration through the regular army channels in July and again on Sept. 10. These reports were omitted from the published records of the War department, but were to be printed, so he said, in the next report.

Maj. Lee applied to the court to order a copy of Gov. Roosevelt's report to be made a part of the minutes of the proceedings. Gen. Wade ruled in compliance with the motion.

"What, in your opinion, is the value of the canned roast beef issued at Cuba and elsewhere as an army ration?"

"I wish to say unhesitatingly that it was utterly unfit and unwholesome for the troops."

City News.

—Good sleighing this week all over Maine except in the extreme northern portion where the snow is deep. Kennebec county has been favored this year.

—Last year the Boston boats began running March 20, whereas, to-day the ice is 20 inches thick and solid almost as in winter. When spring comes this year, it will be with a rush.

—The lectures given in the city churches the past winter have been of unusual interest and profit, and largely attended by the people. More have been reached than at the regular Sunday services.

—It is seriously hoped that the efforts put forth to keep the shoe factory running will be successful, for it should prove a valuable addition to the industries of the city. Most of the stock which had accumulated at the time of the assignment has now been worked up and there is no object for the assignees to keep the factory in operation much longer. Efforts have been made to sell it, but unsuccessfully so far, although it is one of the best equipped and located in New England, having cost \$73,000. It is now reported that a party will lease it for a term of years.

—Before spending more time and money humanizing the savages in far away seas, something needs to be done in the South. Details of the wholesale lynchings reported to have occurred in Little River county, Arkansas, are slow in coming in. Three more dead negroes have been found in Red River bottom. Two of them, Joe King, and Moses Jones, having been hanged or shot to death. The third body was stripped entirely naked when found. A justice of the peace held an inquest over these bodies and a verdict was returned by the jury declaring that the men "came to their deaths from natural causes or were frozen to death." The verdict is to be regarded as a gruesome joke.

—George Palmer, an aged resident of No. Wayne, committed suicide by hanging himself in his sleeping room, Sunday, March 26. Mr. Palmer has been in feeble health for several years, and for the past three weeks had been failing very fast, his disease affecting the brain and leading him to dwell on the idea of suicide. Although closely watched by his son and attendants, he had already made three attempts which were discovered and frustrated. The fourth, which he had evidently carefully premeditated, was successful, although the body was warm when found.

—The recent hard times brought about by the smallpox epidemic in Waterville, have caused merchants to give the liquor traffic a more thorough investigation, bringing to light many points never before considered. It is alleged that there are to-day 50 persons dealing in liquor in Waterville and it is estimated that the average daily business done by these persons is \$15 each, \$750 a day, or \$4500 weekly, which is equal to the pay of 700 of the average employees of one of the mills. The greatest of all causes of poverty is the drink habit.

RIVERSIDE. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Staples entertained a large party of their friends at last Friday evening and all had a grand time. Ice cream and cake and other refreshments were served. A. B. Ertokian and Miss Maude Reed carried off the first prize, and Elmer Rollins and Mrs. A. S. Bigelow took the consolation prizes.—S. W. Mitchell lost a good horse last week. He became suddenly very lame, and being unable to get up he thrashed around so he broke some of his ribs and had to be killed. It is quite a loss to him as it is the best one of a pair of Mammoth Hunters. Mr. Marshall, who had recently moved to this place, died quite suddenly last week. He had been severely troubled for several years with asthma and taking a sudden cold it terminated fatally. He was of French origin and was taken to Waterville for burial. He left a widow and several grown up children.

—The annual meeting of the Maine Schoolmasters' club will be held at the Evans Hotel, Gardiner, on the evening of March 31. The subjects for discussion pertain mainly to the high school. The following programme has been arranged: "The Mission of the High School," Hon. W. H. Augustus, Auburn; "High School Athletics," Principal Nelson, Waterville; "Discussion," Principal Chase, Portland; "The English Course," Principal Dutton, Hallowell; "Shall the Grammar School be Abolished?" High School, Supt. Mary S. Snow, Bangor; "Nature Work in the High School," Superintendent Hitchings, Waterville; "How Far Should High School Courses be Elective?" President E. Bowdoin College; "College English in the High School," Professor Roberts, Colby College; "Ethics in the High School," Professor Jordan, Bates College; "The Maine Law School," President Harris, University of Maine.

In the probate court, Monday, the following wills were proved, approved and allowed: Of James McGuinness, late of Augusta, Thomas J. Lynch of Augusta, appointed executor; Elizabeth N. Foss, late of Wayne, Ella Foss Safford of Auburn, appointed executrix; Alden W. Stevens, late of Augusta, Harriet Stevens of Augusta, appointed administratrix; Mary L. Dyer, late of Augusta, Leola Dyer of Augusta, appointed administrator.

[To a dear friend who has lately read "Intra Muros," or "Within the Walls,"]

You have read that most beautiful story. Called a dream, or a vision of Heaven: And perhaps, no doubt, it was so, because, For which it was lovingly given.

But when this life's journey is ended, In that Home so unpleasantly fair; We can then, too, then, know the rapture, Of meeting our precious ones there.

And at last when I seek Heaven's bright portals, Should you, loved one, have gone on before; Let their glance light me in through the door.

If before you the stream I cross over, And may enter those portals so fair; If one joy ever surpasses another, 'Twill be when I welcome you there.

Then at once we'll explore that fair City, The attractions of which are untold: What surprise and what joy will be ours, As each moment its glories unfold.

We will drink at the clear, crystal fountains, We will listen to the sweetest strains, I will list to the notes of the songsters, Or your voice as you talk of the flowers.

Sometimes at the gates we will linger, And there the bright moments beguile: Perchance as we speak to the warblers Some loved one will enter the white.

To my heart there can be no joy sweeter, Than with thee in that land to find rest; To hear thy dear voice in the chorus, As we join in the songs of the blest.

Oh bliss of Heaven eternal! How little we know of your worth: How meagre the best contentment Of mortals, while pilgrims of earth.

Oh blessed Redeemer in Heaven! Give to us this bright mansion above; Where gladness shall triumph o'er sorrow, Having entered the realm of Thy love.

DORA CECIL HOOVER.

County News.

—The Kennebec ice crop for the past winter, all new ice, foots up 861,000 tons.

—Bert, the 12-year-old son of Mr. Albert Wade, has been missing two weeks from his home at Waterville. His father fears that some accident has caused his son's death.

—The announcement of Mr. Edward Wade that he will retire from the lumber business, will be deeply regretted by Winslow where the new mill was built but a few years ago.

—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting in Albion. Moderator, O. O. Crosby; Clerk, C. E. Wilson; Selectmen, D. G. Mudgett, Myrick Penlee, Edgar Wing; School Committee, W. A. Varney; School Supervisor, Frank Carr.

—The town of Winslow is at last through with snow, for the present at least. The last quarantined family was let out this morning and it was a joyous occasion for them. They ran into the street shouting and laughing and had a good time generally.

—The annual meeting of the Hollingsworth & Whitney paper company furnished a piece of rare good news for Winslow and Waterville, namely, that the present plant representing some \$2,000,000 will be enlarged sufficiently to increase the capacity over 50 per cent, giving it a daily output of 80 tons of paper. This addition involves the expenditure of about \$250,000 and has nothing to do with the mill at Winslow which is being done at the Winslow plant.

—George Palmer, an aged resident of No. Wayne, committed suicide by hanging himself in his sleeping room, Sunday, March 26. Mr. Palmer has been in feeble health for several years, and for the past three weeks had been failing very fast, his disease affecting the brain and leading him to dwell on the idea of suicide. Although closely watched by his son and attendants, he had already made three attempts which were discovered and frustrated. The fourth, which he had evidently carefully premeditated, was successful, although the body was warm when found.

—The recent hard times brought about by the smallpox epidemic in Waterville, have caused merchants to give the liquor traffic a more thorough investigation, bringing to light many points never before considered. It is alleged that there are to-day 50 persons dealing in liquor in Waterville and it is estimated that the average daily business done by these persons is \$15 each, \$750 a day, or \$4500 weekly, which is equal to the pay of 700 of the average employees of one of the mills. The greatest of all causes of poverty is the drink habit.

RIVERSIDE. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Staples entertained a large party of their friends at last Friday evening and all had a grand time. Ice cream and cake and other refreshments were served. A. B. Ertokian and Miss Maude Reed carried off the first prize, and Elmer Rollins and Mrs. A. S. Bigelow took the consolation prizes.—S. W. Mitchell lost a good horse last week. He became suddenly very lame, and being unable to get up he thrashed around so he broke some of his ribs and had to be killed. It is quite a loss to him as it is the best one of a pair of Mammoth Hunters. Mr. Marshall, who had recently moved to this place, died quite suddenly last week. He had been severely troubled for several years with asthma and taking a sudden cold it terminated fatally. He was of French origin and was taken to Waterville for burial. He left a widow and several grown up children.

—The annual meeting of the Maine Schoolmasters' club will be held at the Evans Hotel, Gardiner, on the evening of March 31. The subjects for discussion pertain mainly to the high school. The following programme has been arranged: "The Mission of the High School," Hon. W. H. Augustus, Auburn; "High School Athletics," Principal Nelson, Waterville; "Discussion," Principal Chase, Portland; "The English Course," Principal Dutton, Hallowell; "Shall the Grammar School be Abolished?" High School, Supt. Mary S. Snow, Bangor; "Nature Work in the High School," Superintendent Hitchings, Waterville; "How Far Should High School Courses be Elective?" President E. Bowdoin College; "College English in the High School," Professor Roberts, Colby College; "Ethics in the High School," Professor Jordan, Bates College; "The Maine Law School," President Harris, University of Maine.

In the probate court, Monday, the following wills were proved, approved and allowed: Of James McGuinness, late of Augusta, Thomas J. Lynch of Augusta, appointed executor; Elizabeth N. Foss, late of Wayne, Ella Foss Safford of Auburn, appointed executrix; Alden W. Stevens, late of Augusta, Harriet Stevens of Augusta, appointed administratrix; Mary L. Dyer, late of Augusta, Leola Dyer of Augusta, appointed administrator.

[To a dear friend who has lately read "Intra Muros," or "Within the Walls,"]

You have read that most beautiful story. Called a dream, or a vision of Heaven: And perhaps, no doubt, it was so, because, For which it was lovingly given.

But when this life's journey is ended, In that Home so unpleasantly fair; We can then, too, then, know the rapture, Of meeting our precious ones there.

And at last when I seek Heaven's bright portals, Should you, loved one, have gone on before; Let their glance light me in through the door.

If before you the stream I cross over, And may enter those portals so fair; If one joy ever surpasses another, 'Twill be when I welcome you there.

Then at once we'll explore that fair City, The attractions of which are untold: What surprise and what joy will be ours, As each moment its glories unfold.

We will drink at the clear, crystal fountains, We will listen to the sweetest strains, I will list to the notes of the songsters, Or your voice as you talk of the flowers.

Sometimes at the gates we will linger, And there the bright moments beguile: Perchance as we speak to the warblers Some loved one will enter the white.

To my heart there can be no joy sweeter, Than with thee in that land to find rest; To hear thy dear voice in the chorus, As we join in the songs of the blest.

**Elmwood
French Coach Stud.**

===== PROPERTY OF =====

J. S. SANBORN, LEWISTON JNCT., ME.

Half-bred harness horses, ready for city work, always on hand, in pairs or singly, of solid colors.

IMPORTED STALLIONS FOR SERVICE:

Gemare 134, Lothaire 979, Telemaque 515.

PURE BRED YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL OFFER. sired by my stallions Gemare or
Lothaire, from mares approved by us, which mares must be sound and
healthy and of good conformation, foals to be delivered at my stock farm
when five months old, sound and without blemish, and in good, healthy,
growing condition.

J. S. SANBORN, Lewiston Jct., Me.

Maine State Fair Stakes and Stake Races.

GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER.

TROTTING STAKES.		PACING STAKES.	
2.40 Trot, Purse.....	\$400	2.34, Purse.....	\$400
2.30 Trot, Purse.....	400	2.27, Purse.....	400
2.25 Trot, Purse.....	400	2.20, Purse.....	400

COLT STAKES.

Pacing Foals, '95, Purse..	\$300	Pacing Foals, '96, Purse..	\$300
Trotting Foals, '95, Purse, 300		Trotting Foals, '96, Purse, 300	

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 15, 1899.

For conditions, payments, etc., etc., address G. H. CLARKE, Secretary, North
Anson, Maine.

YOU WANT GOOD COLTS

Bred to the Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion,

Scampston Electricity 842

A careful examination of this stallion will fully substantiate all claims made by his admirers. The colts he is getting are superior in every respect, whether bred from large or small mares. No better bred Cleveland Bay stands in the New England states. He is a sure foal getter, and transmits his own good qualities to a remarkable degree. Come and see him at the stable of his owner, No. 38 School St., Augusta. Please send for catalogue and terms.

191f **FRANK P. BECK, Augusta, Me.**
Mention this paper.

FARMERS, BREED YOUR MARES TO
Imported Coach Stallion

..EBORITE..

6 hands high, weighs 1250. Stylish, fearless, sound, kind, and gets choice colts

TERMS TO WARRANT, \$10.00.

Come and see him. **DOLLEY & FOLSOM, Readfield, Me.**

You Want
a Knife?
I Do!

The **MAINE FARMER**
one year and either of
these Knives for only



\$1.50.



ORDER AT ONCE.



BUFF LEGHORNS.

Why Not Buy the Best?

Fifteen pullets averaged nine eggs per day, during Nov., Dec. and Jan., and are doing fine work now. Eggs from our pen to be had in New York.

RHODE-ISLAND REDS

Mature early, lay early, and make superb dressed poultry. Are hardiest, and lay largest, deep tinted eggs of any fowl of their size.

THEY JUST SUIT THE FARMER.

Illustrated Descriptive Circulars of Poultry and Geese free. SAMUEL CUSHMAN, 8117 Pawtucket, R. I.

PEEP O'DAY BROODERS



have made our name famous everywhere. We refer you to the N. Y., Mass., R. I., Me., Experiment Stations, or to any well-posed poultry man.

Hatch Your Chickens in Peeper O' Day Incubators.

BLACK LANSHANS.
Large hens and pullets mated with cock and
poulters which were first at Rochester and
New England Fairs. Fine winter layers.
Egg \$2 per 5; 50¢ per 100.
EDWARD M. DEERING, Bladeford, Mo.

OUR POULTRY FOOD.
He who keeps hens confined in pens.
Should feed some bone and meat.
And their eggs will be good every day
In numbers hard to beat.

This kind of feed they eat with greed,
It costs one cent per pound;
Put it in a sack, it preserves the most
In miles and miles around.

Call or send orders to SAMUEL A. STODDARD,
Hartford, Maine.

Fancy Poultry.
SPECIALTIES—R. C. S. Leghorns, B.
Brynmouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas.
Most extensive poultry yards in York Co.
Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1 per setting of 15.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

BIRCH HILL GUINNEY AND FARM, INC.
P. O. BLANCHARD, Prop.
1331 E. Boston St., Bangor, Me.

DO YOU WANT LAYERS?
If so, my thoroughbred Barred Plymouth
Rocks and P. C. Brown Leghorns will suit
you. They are bred from the best strains of
winners and winners. Eggs from carefully
selected pens, \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30; \$3.00
per 50.

**THE FORMULA FOR
MAKING
"Orvifloro,"**
the best egg producing
Condition Powder known.
Regular Price, 50c.

We do this to introduce our other poultry
remedies to you. See our catalog. Will send
also booklet, Vermin and Diseases of Poultry.
THE S. C. STUBBS CO., Bradshaw, Neb.

EASY TO OPERATE.
THE MONITOR INCUBATOR.
Attractively designed.
Incubates chickens.
Incubates turkeys.
Incubates geese.
Incubates ducks.
Incubates quail.
Incubates guinea fow.
Incubates all birds.
The Monitor Co. Box 55, Concord, N.H.

PAGE

The "Medder Lot"
will soon be needed to "turn into." How are the
fences? We make a business of keeping "the old
one" and other stock in the best of health.
PAGE WORKS HERPENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

\$125 99¢

A few energetic ladies and gentlemen

J. W. LOWELL, Gardiner, Maine.



**THE IMPROVED
VICTOR Incubator**

Highest Chickens by Roman. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest Brooder Hatchers in the market. Circulate FREE.

WPA. ESTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

J. H. CILLEY,
14 Main Street, Belfast, Maine.

GASOLINE ENGINES, for Wood Sawing, Dairies and Farm Work, etc., etc. Send for terms and prices. **G. DIRIGO ENGINE WORKS,** 183 Federal Street, Portland, Me.

ACME PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER

For all soils, an work—crushes, cuts, mts, pulverizes, turns and levels. *Cast steel* and wrought iron—therefore *indestructible*. Cheapest *riding* harrow and best pulverizer on earth. Sizes 3 to 13½ feet. Catalogue free.

SENT ON TRIAL to be returned at my expense if Not Entirely Satisfactory.

I deliver free on board at New York, Chicago, Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Minneapolis, San Francisco and other ports.

Address **DUANE H. NASH**, Sole Mfr., **WILLINGTON, N. Y.** or **CHICAGO, ILL.**

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

feed, steady: Hay, \$8@14; fancy jobbing lots, \$14.50@16; rye straw, \$9@10; sack spring bran, \$16.75; sack winter, \$17; middlings, \$16.50@18.50.

Pork and Lard.

Pork and lard are steady: Barrel pork, \$13@13.50; light backs, \$12; smoked shoulders, 6½c; lard, 6¼c; in pails, 6½@7¼c; hams, 8¼@9c.

Beef is regular; some sellers noting a fairly good market; others a dull market. Steers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Lamb and Lambs.

Lambs are easier; muttons steady; veals firm. Springers are quoted at \$5 @10, as to quality: Lambs, \$2@9; Brighton, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; muttons, 7@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fancy, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; lambs, 7 @10 $\frac{1}{2}$; fancy Poultry, 10 @11c.

Poultry.

Poultry is reported firm, with a quiet trade: Turkeys, Western, 10 @13c; Northern, 12 @16c; chickens, Northern fresh, 14 @20c; Western, 10 @14c; fowl, North, 12 @15c; Western, 10 @12c; ducks, 9 @12c; geese, 10 @13c; live fowl, 10 @12c.

Beans.

Beans are firm and unchanged: Carload lots, pea, \$1.35 @1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; navy, \$1.55 @1.60; red kidney, \$1.30 @1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; of which

Limes. Apples are in fair demand: Baldwin's \$8.25 @ 60 lbs.; Greening, \$8 @ 50; Tallent's, \$7.50 @ 50; and others, \$6.50 @ 50. Peaches, all varieties, \$2 @ 3; jobbing and choice lots, \$1 @ 1.50 more.

Potatoes. Potatoes are fast contained: Arrowroot and Eastern Rose, \$5 @ 90c per bu; Hebron and Green Mountains, \$5; Northern and Western, \$8; Dakota Red, 75c; Early Sweet, 60c @ 1 lb.

Butter. For the finest lot of Vermont and New Hampshire creamery 22½¢ was asked, and it was sold at 22½¢. The market was not so strong as last week, and toward close the day sellers were willing to accept 22½¢ for most of their offerings.

The butter market has been quiet for a week ago, and for that reason the tendency was slightly in favor of buyers. There was no change in prices, but not over 22½¢, and a prominent receiver said at noon that if the demand

little less he had. Under grades were a little slow and somewhat easier in tone. The market was a little more scarce, and for some fancy lots 10¢ was obtained and a few days ago. Very little now on the market is good enough to command over \$17, and those who have the control of the market are confident as ever of their ability in their views. But it will soon be out of the way.

Cheese.

There is no change to note in the cheese market. Domestic is more moderate, and sales of best Northern run long at 12½ to 12½ cents, and fair to cut at 11½ to 12 cents. Stocks continue to be moderate, and are in very few hands. The market is quiet as ever, the outcome of the season. The Liverpool cable quotes 52 shillings, 6 pence, an advance of six pence since Monday.

Wool.

There is no change in the prices of wool at 107½ cents. The available stock there is estimated at not more than 20,000 boxes, the remainder being held for instruction from England.

Eggs.

Eggs are a little easier: Western, 14½¢ to 14¢; Eastern fresh, 14½¢ to 15¢; Southern, 13¢; near by and fancy, 16¢ to 17¢.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The wool market shows a better feeling than a week ago. Manufacturers are found in larger numbers, which goes to show that the market is not so bad as it is said to be. It is beginning to be realized that the plans of the woolen and worsted must be carried out with success they will not be as easily controlled as has been the case with the employment of the manufacturing employed. Some members of the trade realize that there are grounds for the anticipation of a large consumption and a good market for the wool. The sale of 1896 and 1897 that are not so deplorable, and are being moved at a loss.

In fleeces there has been more buying than in 1896 and 1897. Good Ohio wools have sold at 22c. XX Ohio wools have sold at 20c. Very little x wool is taken out compared with what there was formerly. Some good x and above fleeces have been sold at 20 1/2c. Michigan x wool has sold more freely at 20 1/2c.

washed and unmerchanted delaine, and sales made at 20@21c, but most of this description selling at 14@20c. In 1/4@3/8 good there is more movement at prices 20@22c, and 22c to an outside price.

Some costs of $\frac{3}{4}$ at 45c.
 Some Texas wools have been sold
 this year in the range of 11@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
 The lean price for spring Texas wools at 37
 and 38 c. is eight months ago.
 While year's growth is worth 40@42c.
 all Texas at 32c.
 Territory wools are easy in price and
 difficult to get over 40c for fine and fine
 medium clothing, unless there is considerable
 sample in it. Medium territory is
 worth 38@40c.
 Design in demand. For Australian wool
 is in demand in light, but the outlook is
 hopeful. Some sample lots of fine
 superfine out that may materialize in some
 business. Some sample lots of wool
 spinning 64S have been taken at 33c.

Prices for fine wools at 30¢@36c,
 some costing as high as 70c, clean. But
 little inquiry for cross breeds and held at
 about 28c, and cost 42c, clean.

Receipts of wool in Boston this past
 week, 7162 bales, and sales of the week,
 390,500 lbs.

Prices the past week on domestic:

Ohio xx and above, 26¢@27c.
 Ohio x and above, 24¢@25c.

Delaine wools, 24@27c.
Unwashed Ohio delaines, 20@21c.
Washed and scoured, 24@23c.
Fine unwashed and unmerchantable,
4@20c.
1/2 and 3/4 blood, 20@22c.
Spring Texas, 11@14 1/2c.
Spring California, 11@14c.
Territory, 10@18c.
Pulled, 18@46c.
Scoured, 27@46c.
Odds and ends, 10@27c.
Foreign wools:
Australian, 20@30c.
South American, 25@5c.
Snow White Cape, 40 1/2c.
Australian pants, 5c.
Carpet, wools, 15@21c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The wholesale markets the past week
were ruled quiet, with but little change

[illegible]

BUTTER—Ball butter, 14c. Cream
butter, 16c.

CHEESE—Factory, 10@12; domestic,
12@15; Swiss, 12@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, 12 per dozen.
Incubated—in pairs, best, 8½c.

LARD—In barrels, 9c. Clear ham,
10c; beef per side, 7½c; salt
cured, 8½c; fowl, 10@12c; veal, 8@dc;
hog, 5c; mutton, 6@7c; all
lard, 8@c; chickens, 15@16c.
Turkey, 20c; Western, 14@16c.

POTATOES—45c per bush.
NEW CABBAGES—2@2½ c. per lb.
TURNIPS—30c per bush.
BEETS—40c per bush.

FARR & WHITTEN
Insurance Agents, Augusta, Me.

North State Fire Insurance Company of
Baltimore, Md., H. Incorporated in 1880.
Capital paid up, \$1,000,000. Frank Jones
Secretary, A. F. Howard, President.
Paid up in Cash, \$200,000.

Real Estate owned by the com-
pany, unencumbered..... \$30,200 00

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE COMPANY
At cost, \$1,000,000
Net amount of unpaid losses and
claims..... 139,191 45
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding liabilities, ex-
cluding net surplus..... 1,460,562 82

Aggregate amount of liabilities,
including net surplus..... \$1,629,672 45

MACAMBER, FARR & WHITTEN, AGENTS,
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford,
Conn., Incorporated in 1850. Capital paid
up in cash, \$500,000. Charles R. Burr, Presi-

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Real Estate owned by the company
at cost, \$222,900 00
Loans on bond and mortgage
(first liens)..... 1,679,590 00
Stocks and bonds of other companies,
company market value..... 2,027,708 00
Cash in the company's bank, at
office and in bank..... 215,005 03
Premiums in due course of col-
lection..... 158,011 24

Aggregate of all the admitted
assets of the company at their actual
values..... \$7,702,297 27

LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Net amount of unpaid losses and
claims..... 139,191 45
Amount required to re-insure all
outstanding liabilities..... 1,460,562 82

Aggregate amount of liabilities, ex-
cluding net surplus..... \$1,600,754 75

Actual assets paid up in cash
\$3,818,774 75
\$4,819,544 75

100

will turn that much milk away from the butter business. At the same time the stored butter in the refrigerators is substantially cleaned up thus leaving consumption now dependent on the fresh make. It is now the first of April, yet the weekly output has yet been only barely enough to meet the demands of trade. Under the situation firm prices prevail with the way clearly open for a good market through the summer.

THE PROFITS OF DAIRYING.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the importance of an established method and system on the farm, corresponding to the soil, situation and object in view, and necessary to a more bountiful production and more successful returns for the enterprise put into the business. A farmer should first lay out a line of effort pointing towards, and reaching for, a well-de-